

CHARLES R. HUGHES,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

For Annual, \$2.00
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IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS

The Postoffice Department (under regulations effective January 1, 1909) rules that publishers of WEEKLY newspapers cannot carry subscribers in arrears more than one year, semi-weeklies, not more than nine months; tri-weeklies, not more than six months; and dailies, not more than three months.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1909

All advertisements (excepting legal advertisements and professional cards) inserted for less than three months are considered transient, and will be charged for at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents per line for each succeeding insertion.

Obituary notices, resolutions of respect, and social organizations, other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news, will be charged for, at the above rates.

Entered at the Postoffice at Berryville, Va., as second-class mail matter.

THE HUNTING NUISANCE.

The hunting season is "on." Laying aside every thought as to the inhuman slaughtering of the few remaining game birds in Virginia, the hunting season brings on absolute nuisance and menace in the form of trespassers over the farms of our citizens.

Hunters and self-styled "sportsmen" not only grossly trespass on another man's property in their cravensome desire to kill a few birds, but actually menace the lives of men, women and children, and the farmer's valuable live stock, by promiscuous shooting.

If the "hunter" confines his activities to his own land, or to the land of his friends who are willing that he should hunt over them, no one will complain; and the sport will lose its most demoralizing feature.

There are plenty of decent, self-respecting hunters, and with that class we have no quarrel.

But for that class of "hunter" who goes with gun or dog, or both, over lands on which trespass notices have been posted conspicuously, and ask no boot of the owner, except to insult him, we have no sympathy.

And the time is fast approaching when land owners will become so embittered on account of the damage done, that they will load up their firearms and be prepared to shoot, maim and kill any person found trespassing.

And we think they would be justified.

No Case on Record.

There is no case on record of a cough or cold resulting in pneumonia or consumption after Foley's Honey and Tar has been taken, as it will stop your cough and break up your cold quickly. Refuse any but the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in a yellow package. Contains no opiates and is safe and sure. J. C. Jones & Co., Millwood; R. C. Green & Co., Boyce, Va.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

The Office of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture is preparing to send an engineer and a photographer on a tour, beginning November 1, through most of the Southern States, for the purpose of securing accurate data, with explanatory photographs, showing the present status of road building and maintenance in the South. The exact itinerary has not yet been arranged, but it is probable that the party will follow the line of the Southern Railway, through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, to Memphis, thence down through the Delta country to New Orleans and thence eastward through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and up the Atlantic seaboard.

The investigation will result in the assembling of much interesting and useful data, not only as to the extent of road building in the South, but the opportunities for improvement. From the standpoint of the road builder the tour will be exceedingly instructive, as it will afford opportunity for a comparative study of crushed stone, gravel, sand-clay, shell and other types of road under various conditions of climate, topography and traffic; and in addition to this, careful observations will be made of the experimental burnt-clay roads in the Mississippi Delta, and of the oiled burnt-clay road at Greenville, Mississippi, constructed under the supervision of the United States Office of Public Roads. The use of convict labor in road work will also be made a subject of careful study, as well as the economic results following the expenditure of large sums of money for road building in many of the Southern counties.

As the itinerary has not been definitely determined upon, it is

possible that changes will be made from time to time in accordance with requests of various communities, who may desire to be represented in this Government report.

A Card.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold, prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. J. C. Jones & Co., Millwood; R. C. Green & Co., Boyce, Va.

The Production of Sanitary Milk.

Probably there is more interest at present in the development of dairying in Virginia than in any other agricultural subject. The people of the State are beginning to see the absurdity of the present situation, in which Virginia with superior natural advantages for the dairy industry, now sends over a million dollars a year out of the State for dairy products. The State Dairy and Food Commissioner, the State Dairymen's Association (which recently had a very successful meeting at Leesburg), and the State Experiment Station are uniting in an effort to develop our dairy interests, believing that this money should be saved, and believing in the power of dairy farming as a restorer and conservator of soil fertility.

The State Experiment Station has just sent out to the 20,000 Virginia farmers on its mailing list, two publications that will help to bring this matter to the attention of our people. Circular No. 8, "The Dairy Cow and Her Record," by W. K. Brainerd, shows how a profitable herd may be secured by eliminating the scrubs, using the Babcock test and the milk scales; and by grading-up with a purebred sire. The circular states: "If all the cows now in Virginia were charged a fair price for food and labor, one-third of them are being fed at an actual loss."

Bulletin No. 185, "The Production of Clean and Sanitary Milk," by the same author, reports the results of bacteriological examinations of milk produced under conditions, good, bad, and indifferent, as they exist on the dairy farms of the State. Some of the conclusions are: "The chief sources of contamination are dirty milkers, dirty cows, dirty stables, dirty milkers, dairy utensils which have cracks for the lodgement of dirt and which are not properly sterilized, mud holes in the barnyard, impure water, bedding and feed, and from milkers or attendants who come into contact with a contagious disease. Milk produced under average conditions have from 40,000 to 700,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter; while milk produced at the Experiment Station barn, (a modern sanitary stable) over a period of six weeks contained an average of only about 2,700 bacteria per cubic centimeter. In this stable about 50 per cent of the bacteria were eliminated when the straw bedding was well moistened before milking. A reduction of about 25 per cent was secured when a small mouth pail was used in milking, as compared with an open pail. About 23 per cent of the bacteria were eliminated when the flanks of well-cleaned cows were moistened with a damp cloth before milking."

Suggestions are given on the construction of sanitary dairy stables, and on the care of cows, and of milk. These publications will be sent free upon application to the State Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

A RUSH OF BUSINESS.

It Came Just at the Time He Wanted to Sell His Place.

One of the leading men of Louisville, reported to be one of the richest, got a letter from a photographer, who found that the business didn't come up to expectations. He therefore wisely decided to sell out and start at something else. He finally interested some people in the proposition and appointed a time when they should come and look things over.

He now has the reputation of being shrewd, and that this is not a complimentary designation only is indicated by what happened then. He inserted an advertisement in the daily papers in small enough type not to attract everybody's attention and yet conspicuously enough to win consideration from those who make a point of looking for bargains, announcing that on a certain day he would take pictures free of charge. By a coincidence the day he set was the day when the prospective purchasers of his business were to be there.

The ad., as usual, paid, and that afternoon his gallery was crowded with visitors. They thronged in and out, and he could not take care of them rapidly enough, even with the aid of several assistants. When the folks he intended to do business with came he greeted them with a crown of disappointment, explaining that he was simply too busy that he couldn't see them then and asked them to come back in the morning, when things would likely have slackened up. They agreed and went away duly impressed. He said out to them next day, and it is perhaps superfluous to add that he got more for his outfit than he would have done if it hadn't been for the modest little advertisement.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

EARLY SAVINGS BANKS

First Modern One Was Opened in Scotland in 1810.

STARTED BY HENRY DUNCAN.

He Was a Presbyterian Clergyman and Was a Friend of Thomas Carlyle and of the Celebrated Dr. Chalmers—The Rapid Spread of the System.

The first savings bank to accept deposits in small amounts and to pay cumulative interest was opened in Scotland in May, 1810. Several institutions for savings existed in foreign countries prior to 1810, but there was nothing in any respect like the modern savings bank. England, for example, early witnessed the appearance of numerous small charitable associations and institutions which undertook to invest the savings of their members.

The first modern savings bank, however, was originated by Henry Duncan, a Presbyterian clergyman of Dumfries, Scotland, a friend of Thomas Carlyle and of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, who throughout his active life was interested in various schemes of practical benevolence. In 1810, after he had already set forth his views on the subject in the Dumfries Courier, he established the Ruthwell Savings Bank. His purpose, as expressed in a memoir published by his son, was to induce the mass of people of his time to realize the value of the little savings which by economy could be put away.

The Dumfries community of lowland Scotland was a good one in which to start such a scheme. During the first year savings to the amount of £150 were deposited in the Ruthwell Savings Bank and in the next two years £171 and £241, respectively. By 1814 the deposits amounted to £922.

As the success of Mr. Duncan's scheme became known similar institutions were organized elsewhere in Scotland and England. One of the earliest was the Edinburgh Savings Bank, still a thriving institution.

The Ruthwell bank had some peculiarities which distinguished it from the institutions that were developed later. There was an annuity fund, for instance. Most remarkable of all, before anybody's first deposit was received inquiries had to be made as to his age, family affairs and previous moral conduct. According to what was discovered the management decided, first, whether his deposit should be accepted and, second, what rate of interest should be allowed him.

The Ruthwell bank's funds were placed with the British Linen company, which allowed 5 per cent interest on them. Most of the depositors received 4 per cent, but to those of three years' standing whose deposits amounted to £5 or more 5 per cent was allowed, provided the depositor wanted to get married. The bank was fifty-six years old or that in other respects it would be especially advantageous for him to receive more interest. The first savings bank was under no obligation to allow depositors to withdraw funds when they wanted. There was a provision that "when the depositor shall have become incapable of maintaining himself, his wife or family, or otherwise, a weekly allowance may be made to him at the option of the court of directors out of the money he has deposited."

The Edinburgh Savings Bank was much simpler in its organization than the Ruthwell and more closely resembled the savings banks of the present day. Each depositor received the same rate of interest. There was no preliminary investigation of his character, and he could withdraw his deposits at pleasure. The rate of interest was uniformly 4 per cent.

Widespread interest was aroused in the early deposits in Great Britain. Farseeing people realized that the new institutions were destined to add largely to general prosperity and happiness. This opinion was eloquently voiced by the great Scotch critic, Francis Jeffrey, who, writing in the Edinburgh Review, said: "It would be difficult, we fear, to convince either the people or their rulers that the spread of savings banks is of far more importance and far more likely to increase the happiness and even the greatness of the nation than the most stupendous improvement of its trade and its agriculture. And yet we are persuaded that it is so."

Laws safeguarding savings banks were passed as these institutions began to show vitality and clearly needed regulation. Trustees and managers were early prohibited from making any profit in connection with these banks.

The English savings bank movement rapidly spread throughout the continent, France, Germany, Denmark and Italy successively taking up the idea. Everywhere with modifications proper to the nationality it has proved successful.

The first American savings bank was opened in Philadelphia in 1816 and was called the Philadelphia Saving Fund society. The same year one was established in Boston, New York following in 1819, and in 1820 there were ten in the country, having 8,635 depositors and \$1,138,570 in deposits.—Boston Globe.

Stung.

The old gentleman went into the parlor the other night at the witching hour of 10:30 and found the lights out and his daughter and a dear friend enjoying a tete-a-tete in a corner by the window.

"Evangeline," said the old man sternly, "this is scandalous!"

"Yes, papa," she answered sweetly. "It is scandalous because times are hard. Lights cost so much Ferdinand and I said we would get along with the sunlight."

And papa turned about in speechless amazement and tried to walk out of the room, but he caught a pencil in the wall paper.—Exchange.

The Difference.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the difference between farming and agriculture?"

"Well, my son, for farming you need a plow and a harrow and a lot of other implements, and for agriculture you need a pen and a pencil and a piece of paper."—Washington Star.

The Mess in the Oven.

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid of all work.

"Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them into the oven to dry."—London Tatler.

Mildew.

An easy method of removing mildew is to place the article in a warm oven for a few moments and then brush it.

PUBLIC SALE

of House and Lot

The undersigned Special Commissioner of sale, as directed by a decree of the September term, 1909, in the case of John D. Hart vs. Marcus Jackson, Administrator of the Estate of John D. Hart, deceased, and others, will offer for sale to the highest bidder in front of the Courthouse in Berryville, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909

At 12 o'clock, the House and Lot of which Marcus Jackson died seized, located on the north side of the Turnpike at Webb's and adjoining Edmund Jackson and Wm. White, upon the terms of one-third cash on day of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments, evidenced by bonds of the purchaser, with interest from date, payable annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property.

I, Sam'l McCormick, Clerk of said Court, certify that the bond required of the Special Commissioner by the decree in said case of 27th day of September, 1909, has been duly given.

MAESHALL Mc GORMICK,
E. B. WELCH,
Special Commissioners.

John D. Hart, Plaintiff,
vs.
Marcus Jackson Adm'r. Estate Defendant.

Given under my hand this 20th day of October, 1909.

SAM'L Mc GORMICK, C. C.
Conrad Kownslar, Sol. p. q.

Order of Publication.

At Hall's held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for the County of Clarke, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1909, John D. Hart, Plaintiff, vs. Marcus Jackson Adm'r. Estate Defendant, and all other parties thereto.

The object of the suit is to have a decree of the court of the administrator of the estate of John D. Hart, deceased, and to have the same enforced by the court.

And it is ordered that the said administrator do appear here within the time and do what is necessary to protect his interest in the suit.

A Copy-teste

SAM'L Mc GORMICK, C. C.
Conrad Kownslar, Sol. p. q.

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And it is ordered that the said administrator do appear here within the time and do what is necessary to protect his interest in the suit.

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The object of the suit is to have a decree of the court of the administrator of the estate of John D. Hart, deceased, and to have the same enforced by the court.

And it is ordered that the said administrator do appear here within the time and do what is necessary to protect his interest in the suit.

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And it is ordered that the said administrator do appear here within the time and do what is necessary to protect his interest in the suit.

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The object of the suit is to have a decree of the court of the administrator of the estate of John D. Hart, deceased, and to have the same enforced by the court.

And it is ordered that the said administrator do appear here within the time and do what is necessary to protect his interest in the suit.

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The object of the suit is to have a decree of the court of the administrator of the estate of John D. Hart, deceased, and to have the same enforced by the court.

And it is ordered that the said administrator do appear here within the time and do what is necessary to protect his interest in the suit.

A Copy-teste

SAM'L Mc GORMICK, C. C.
Conrad Kownslar, Sol. p. q.

Order of Publication.

At Hall's held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for the County of Clarke, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1909, John D. Hart, Plaintiff, vs. Marcus Jackson Adm'r. Estate Defendant, and all other parties thereto.

PUBLIC SALE

of Valuable Farm

Land in Clarke County, Va.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Clarke County, Virginia, pronounced at the September term, 1909, in the case of Hart vs. Marcus Jackson, Administrator of the Estate of John D. Hart, deceased, and others, the undersigned Trustee and Special Commissioner will offer for sale at public auction in Berryville in said County, at 12 o'clock on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909,

the following tracts of farming land:

No. 1. A tract containing two hundred and forty-nine acres, situated on the south side of the Turnpike at Webb's and adjoining Edmund Jackson and Wm. White, upon the terms of one-third cash on day of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments, evidenced by bonds of the purchaser, with interest from date, payable annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property.

No. 2. A tract of five hundred and forty-two acres and a fraction, lying east of the Shenandoah River and known as "Calves Neck." This is partly limestone and partly river bottom, is improved by a comfortable dwelling and good stabling. If desired, this tract will be offered in two or more parcels.

No. 3. A tract of fifty-two acres lying east of the Shenandoah River, adjoining tract No. 2.

No. 4. This tract is located on the western slope of the Blue Ridge Mountain near the Ashby Gap Turnpike Road, contains one hundred and seventy acres of grazing land, and is improved by a comfortable residence. The wheat crop growing on said lands at the time of sale will be reserved.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money in hand on day of sale, the residue to be paid by two equal annual installments, to be evidenced by the bonds of the purchaser bearing interest from the day of sale, and secured by a deed of trust on the land sold.

A. MOORE, JR.,
M. M. LYNN,
JOHN M. STECK,
C. M. BROWN and
W. T. LEWIS, Trustees;
E. HOLMES ROYD,
J. B. WHITTING,
CONRAD KOWNSLAR,
MARSHALL Mc GORMICK and
GEORGE B. HARRISON,
Special Commissioners.

In the Circuit Court of Clarke County, John Deere Plow Company, Plaintiffs, vs. Jacob S. Garver et al., Defendants.

Sam'l McCormick, clerk of said court, certify that the bond required of the Special Commissioners by the decree in said case of the 30th day of September, 1909, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1909.

SAM'L Mc GORMICK, C. C.
Hart & Lupton, Auctioneers.

Order of Publication.

Commissioner's Office, Berryville Va., October 2, 1909.

David Moore, Jr., vs. Annie C. Kennerly et al.

Extract from a Decree entered in the above cause by the Circuit Court of Clarke County, September 30, 1909.

"On consideration whereof it is adjudged, ordered and decreed, that the residue and it is hereby referred to one of the Commissioners in Chancery of this Court, whose duty it shall be to:

1st. To ascertain and report what real estate William C. Kennerly died seized of, liable for the payment of his debt, its annual and fee simple value.

2nd. The interest of J. F. Kennerly in the tract of land in the bill mentioned, and its annual and fee simple value.

3rd. To convey the real estate of said William C. Kennerly and ascertain their several claims, with their priorities.

4th. To convey the lien creditors of J. F. Kennerly his interest in the land above mentioned, and ascertain their respective priorities.

5th. To report any other matter which the Commissioner may deem pertinent, or which he may be requested by any party to interest to report.

6th. To make report to the Court of his action hereunder.

But before proceeding to execute the decree, said Commissioner will give notice to the parties in interest by publication in The Clarke Courier for four successive weeks of the time and place of executing it, which shall be equivalent to personal service of notice on the parties.

The parties to the above styled cause, and all parties in interest, will take notice that in the 31st day of November (Monday) 1909, I will proceed to execute the provisions of the above decree, at my office in the Old Bank Building, in Berryville, Va., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., when and where they are required to attend with their witnesses and evince, so as to enable me to comply with the said order of Court.

BLANKINSHIP SMITH,
Commissioner in Chancery.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Clarke County, Va. Rose Wilson and William Wilson, her husband, Complainants, vs. Charles Smith in his own right and as Executor of Thomas Smith, deceased, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to establish the debt of the Complainant Rose Wilson, and that she may have a decree of the court, that an account of all debts and liabilities of the estate of said Thomas Smith, deceased, and their priorities if they be ascertained and determined, that the executoral accounts of the said Charles Smith may be stated, that the amount and value of real estate may be ascertained and determined and that all other orders and accounts which are proper may be made and taken in this cause and that your orators may have such other and further and general relief as to equity and good conscience may seem meet.

And affidavit having been made that Charles Smith is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here within the time and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Copy-teste: SAM'L Mc GORMICK, C. C. Conrad Kownslar, Sol. p. q.

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Personalty

As Executor of the estate of the late John P. Bell, the undersigned will offer at public auction at the late home of John P. Bell, deceased, near Berryville, commencing at 10 a. m., on

Saturday, November 6, 1909

the following valuable personal property:

2 Horses 2

These horses are 4 and 5 years old, and have no peers in Clarke County. One of them is a blue and white, the other is a Bay Horse Show. They are the finest type of heavy-draft horses, and will weigh about 1600 each.

6 Cattle 6

4 are Cows, two now giving milk and two will be fresh soon. Two well-bred young Bulls, 2 and 3 years old.

40 Sheep 40

38 well-bred black-faced Ewes, in thrifty condition. Two desirable Hampshire bucks.

2 Hogs

About 50 Locust Posts.

A lot of Lumber, consisting of railings, planks, etc.

About 20 bushels of Screenings.

About 50 barrels of Corn in the field.

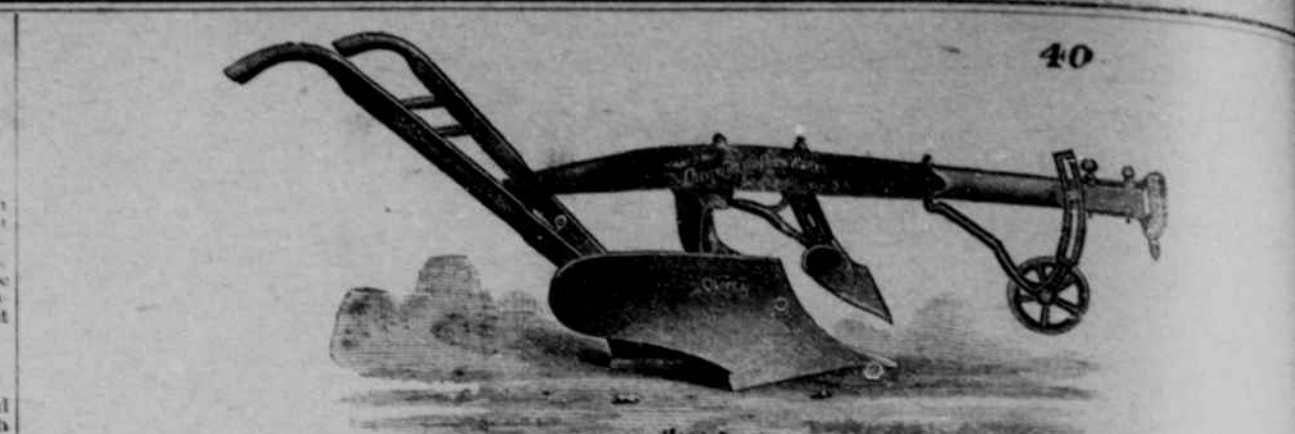
One-half of One Share of Stock in the Black Percheron Company Station.

Terms.

All sums of \$10, and under cash. On all sums over \$10, a credit of 9 months will be given, purchaser to execute negotiable note with satisfactory endorsement, bearing interest from date of sale and payable at the First National Bank of Berryville.

No property to be removed until terms are complied with.

J. H. BELL, Executor,
of JOHN F. BELL, dec'd.
Hoffmower & West, Auctioneers



M. PULLIAM & SON, Berryville, Va.

Sta-Rite Gasoline Engines

THE FARMER'S BEST HAND

Simplest, Strongest Engine in Use Sold on its Merit Only

One in Use at Our Shop

M. B.